OUR LAST HORROR.

All About the Man with the Iron Jaw and the Strong Woman.

Their Career of Guilt, with Some Account of their Former Victims-Starvation Under the Pressure of Theatrical Necessity-Their Previous Escapes from Justice.

in Sando" a HERALD there was published a brief but pl and account of the shocking result of the brual binumanity of a couple of performers in O'Brien's enagerie, known to the theatrical world as the Man with the Iron Jaw and the Strong Woman. In some of the feats of strength and skill, by the performance of which these inhuman wretches gained a questionably respectable livelinood, the assistance of a little boy was very useful for the purposes of dramatic effect, if not imperatively necessary for the success of the tricks. This boy, though mainly instrumental in procuring them profitable and lucrative engagements, they have, for purely selfish motives, ystematically kept down at the point of starvation, lest he should grow bigger and heavier and thus come useless for their purpose. One can imagine the fleudish complacency with which these heartless scandals upon human nature would watch their poor little victim growing day by day more

SPECTRALLY THIN AND EMACIATED under the influence of scanty regimen and physical

"He weighs three pounds less than he did a month ago" might have been remarked every week or so by this handsome and flendish French athlete to the partner of his fortunes and his crimes.

Little, indeed, did these monsters reck the peril that by their cruelty thus daily menaced the young life confided to their charge; little pity did the ever depressing shadow of coming death, as it clouded more and more distinctly round the form of their victim, awaken in these hearts, which are, indeed, harder than the nether millstone. So, at last, the end came. The poor little felicw whose young lifeblood they had coined into dollars died of the most sad and terrible of all the maladies in the long catalogue of human allments-inattention. Far from the loving heart of the widowed mother who had with tears and prayers surrendered him to the promised affection of his murderers, without one merciful eye to throw a glance of kindness and sympa thy upon his deathbed, the unhappy boy left forever a world that to him had been for months AN ABODE OF TORMENT

and heart-sickness and misery beyond all power of human tongue to tell.

Fortunately, however, his assassins have been arrested, and will, it is to be hoped, be held to a stern and rigorous responsibility for the enormities they have inflicted upon him. The arm of justice will be nerved against them, too, by the fact that this is not their first victim. Indeed, it seems more than likely that they have for years practised the same revolting crimes, and that many a young life has withered and darkened forever in their

DESTROYING CLUTCHES. For their conviction the best witness of their deed is the shent corpse of their latest victim. The doctor to whom was entrusted the charge of the postmortom examination has already declared that the undoubted and indesputable cause of death was starvation. The penalties for such indirect murder are, perhaps, altogether too light for the magnitude of the offence; but, such as they are, they should be enforced to the letter, with the utmost severity that the law allows. And, perhaps, also, the story of this tragedy may arouse the public mind to the possible frequency of such hideous outrages upon humanity. Free institutions, a strong government and a contented people are all great blessings; but it is well to pause now and then and remember that we are not yet living in the milleunium, and that this species of social orime is just as possible among us, and is even more easily consummated by the very reason of the liberty permitted to the citizen, than in those old deserousments of Europe where the finger of the law reaches into the innermost corner of every hearth and watchessevery deed and divines every thought of the subject. There is only one way of counteracting this evil, and that is by extreme severity of punishment in detected cases. This imay permiss active food ghouls whom avarice and minde malice of nature may tempt into such crimes into a passively virtuous life. Already enforced to the letter, with the utmost severity that

nature may tempt into such crimes into a passively virtuous life. Aircady

ACCUSING WITNESSES
have begun to throw their testimony into the scale of guilt against this man and woman. One of them, Mr. H. D. Guion, of the Globe Theatre, wrote to the Herald, stating that he had a few months ago performed in the same company with Monsieur and Madame D'Atalie—the Man with the Iron Jaw and the Strong Woman—and that he was, therefore, able to furnish some information upon the subject of their crimes which might be of general interest. A reporter of the Herald therefore called in at the theatre, and, after rehearsal, had quite an instructive conversation with this gentleman in this connection.

nection.

"Where did you first see these people, Mr. Guion:" inquired the reporter.

"At St. Louis, a few months ago. They were engaged to perform in Spaiding & Bidweil's company, and I was a member of the same combination. I

BOARDED AT THE SAME HOTEL with them, the Sinciair House. The boy they had with them then, however, is not the poor little fellow who has been starved to death, if the report in the fighald be true, as I have no doubt it is,"

"What kind of a boy had they and how did they

"What kind of a boy had they and how did they treat him?"
"They treated him very cruelly. He was a bright little leilow, of five or six years of age, and had served an apprenticeship to misery and privation as a newsboy. I used to often the containing the conta

inps and parity also by diestions that I put to the servants of the hote! I discovered that he was shamefully abused, and that he was hearly starved to death."

"What was the MOTIVE FOR THIS ILL-TREATMENT!"

"Well, if you were to see Monsieur D'Atane's performance you would understand that he wants a very light weight indeed in his performance. This man, among other feats, is raised to the reof of the theater simply

BY MOLAR POWER."

"Molar power—what is that?"

"Molar power—what is that?"

"By the power of his molar feeth. He takes a rope in his mouth, makes the child who performs with him take a striking pord on his breast by means of a leather strap, and is then noisted up to the ceiling. The effect of the child is very good; always brings down the house; but I always thought it a burning shame that he should be thus perintfed to risk the poor little creature's neck as well as his own. I suppose it wouldn't be any very great loss if he were to accidentally break his leg or lose his life, but the child ought not to have been thus endangered. But you can see that this trick could not be performed with A HEAVY INFANT.

He is obliged to have a child four or five years old, and, once in his power, it is his interest to keep him as long as possible, so as not to have the trouble of training a fresh subject. So he starves the poor little creatures—starves them systematically, lest they should grow too much for his strength. It is a hideous thing, but there can be no doubt that this pair have been trading in that way for years."

"Do you remember any specific acrs-of cruelty inflicted upon this boy?"

"They all three slept in one room, and the poor little fellow had for his only bed a pile of filthy linen. Even the chamsermaids speke of it. Then he had nothing to eat except a few scraps from the kitchen. They watened every morsel he ate, and were very careful that he never got a square meal."

"What did the boy himself say about it?"

"He felt very bad, but said he would stand it a little longer, as his parents ser

"The Man with the Iron Jaw is one of
THE HANDSOMEST MEN
I have ever seen. He is a little above the middle
height, with the eyes, well formed features, black
hair and mustache and a rether pleasant expression of face. Both he and his wife are French by
nationality. The Strong Woman weighs two
hundred and twenty odd pounds, and is a very
handsome woman. She is quite beautiful, and she
also looks pretty amiable to the Gutside world,
though I dare say she has looked repulsive enough
to her victims. I believe she is the more guilty of
the two, but the man must encourage it, of
course."

"How did they behave to the rest of the company."

pany."

"Oh, they were pleasant enough, what little they had to do with us. They were both rather reserved, though, and did not mix freely with anyone. They only spoke broken English."

"Did you keep with them after they left St.

Louis?"
"Yes, I went with the company down as far as
New Orleans. It was there that D'Atalie picked up
the boy that he is said to have starved. He found
the one had in St. Louis too heavy, and while we

stayed in New Orleans he and his wife gained the confidence of an English widow lady, who was THE MOTHER of this last unfortunate boy. They promised, no deubt, a pretty good sum of money, and gave assurances that they would treat the poor little fellow well."

"What kind of a boy was he?"

"A pretty little fellow, with light hair and fair complexion and delicate features. I saw the PARTING BETWEEN HIM AND HIS MOTHER when the D'Atalies took him away. The scene was heartrending, and now, after this sad ending to it, I shall never forget it. There was the mother, a piec respectable-looking lady dressed in black, sobbing over her boy as "has heart would break, and begging these wretches to treat him well. Soon willor finat! came to kew York, and the D'Atalies poined O'D much about do you think the D'Atalies of north know exactly, but should judge about two handred dollars a week."

"Her Horling of the should sudge about two handred dollars a week."

"When did they FIRST COME

to this country "FIRST COME

rot this country?"

"I think about a year ago, with Colville's Varieties, My impress on is that they appeared first in Bostoc. They had with them then a little boy they had brought from Paris, as they said; but, as it turned out atterwards, really from somewhere in England. When they get to Philadelphia their illitreatment of this boy nearly caused his death, and when it came to the ears of the authorities they were arrested, and only escaped by JUMPING THEIR BAIL.

The boy remained in the hands of the authorities. The Man with the Iron Jaw was sick for some time after thai, and on recovery procured another boy and started performing again, nitimately joining Spalding & Bidweil's company. I believe, though, that he had been arrested once more before joining us for again ill-treating a boy. And I also think that after leaving us, and before this last worst dilemma of all, he was brought to book again near Philadelphia over the same boy, who is now dead."

This about exhausted Mr. Guion's stock of information, and, thanking him for his courtesy, the reporter withdrew.

A DISHONEST MESSENGER.

Dooley, the Bank Porter, "Owns, Up"-His Tale of Highway Robbery Untrue-He Stole the \$5,450 He Was Ordered to Col-

It is singular to observe the various subterfuger and the flagrantly dishonest means that men will employ for obtaining possession of the property owned by others. The following is a case in point:—On the 6th of the present month Richard Dooley, an assistant messenger employed by the North River Bank, was entrusted by Agron B. Hays, the cashier of the said bank, with a certified gold check for \$5,000 and other checks for collection amounting to \$450. The gold check was passed to Sub-Treasury and get small gold certificates for it. After collecting the other amounts he called at the Treasury and obtained the small certificates for the value. About two hours subsequently, when there had been considerable anxiety on the part of the cashler in relation to the money, Dooley returned to the bank, apparently in great distress, and alleged that while on his way from the Treasury Department, about half way down to William street, he

was SURROUNDED IN AN INSTANT BY TRIEVES. who hustled him, threw him down on the sidewalk. stole the gold certificates and the whole of the cur-rency and made of before he could get up. When he was able to rise they had vanished, and he made his way to a police station and entered his state-

After being interrogated by an officer he gave a description of cortain men which seemed to impli-cate Heinrich and his notorious gang of bank and highway robbers. On the strength of this every exertion was made by the detectives to attach the right parties, but they could get no clae, and, as in many other and similar cases, they were censured and condemned as being inefficient and title, an in-

and condemned as being inefficient and title, an injustice too often heaped upon the detective rorce. The fact was

The fact was

The Porter Himself was the thisp.

For some time he had been in correspondence with a man at Worcester, Mass., and it appears to have been agreed between Dooley and this so-called friend that the former should supply the latter with a certain sum of money for business purposes—what business is not stated. Singularly enough that friend was in town at the time of the alleged robbery. When it was stated by the detectives that there was a great doubt in their minds about the matter—and the cashier himself avowed his belief that there was some trickery in it—the cashier took booley into a private room and again interrogated him with reference to the loss of the money. On what had transpired, and using some slight encouragement to the delinquent porter to make a truthial statement, Dooley at length admitted that has

bis provided in the policy at length admitted that the provided in a business, out, as matters had turned out differently from what he had anticipated, he proposed to return the money if the casher would permit him and without making a criminal charge against him. The money was restored on the 14th of September, and then the bank official determined to prosecute the porter. He was accordingly arvested on Sinday evening, and yesterday morning

to prosecute the porter. He was accordingly arrested on Sunday evening, and yesterday morning was taken before Judge Dowling at the Tombs and formally charged.

Application for bail was made and very carnest appeals put in by some of the prisoner's friends; but the "Chief Justice" said he should not think of accepting bail in such a case, and he would see the District Atorney, that everything should be enforced against him. He said that, if leniency was to be extended in such a case, where could severity be exercised? He was a man who had been entrussed with large sums of money by the bank and returning without it on a false statement that he had been robbed in the public streets. I shall fully commit him for trial without bail.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF HOUSTON AND HER COMMANDER.

Defence of Captalu Partridge.

To the Editor of the Herald:I have just returned from Pernandina, where

I have been suffering from a severe fit of sickness, In have been sufering from a severe fit of sickness, brought on by exposure and hardship in the severe hurricane of the 16th, 17th and 18th of August, on board the steamship City of Houston. I learn that a scandalous report has been circulated in all the public papers; but my friends have not allowed me to see it, and it is only since my return to New York that I have been able to learn its purport. All I have to say in regard to it is, that those who know me will not for one moment credit it, and those who do not know me it makes but little difference whether they believe it or not. However, the whole thing is the most base flasshood ever perpetrated by human being. As regards my giving up command of the ship, I can prove that I did no such thing until I gave it into the hands of Captain Spicer, in Fernandina Harbor. Then what have I done? Simply brought a ship and cargo worth \$1,000,000 through the most severe nurricane ever known on this coast, and took her safely into port with a damage that will not exceed five per cost, if it reaches that amount, while three other first class steamers were totally wrecked within a few miles of where I was. They say that I was under the induced the form of the provided of the control of the provided in the control of the control of the provided in the control of the control of the control of the control brought on by exposure and hardship in the severe hurricane of the 16th, 17th and 18th of August, on her safely into port with a damage that will not exceed five per cept, if it reaches that amount, while three other first class steamers were totally wrecked within a few miles of where I was. They say that I was under the influence of liquor, which is a mallcious ile. This report was first put in circulation for the purpose of olaiming salvage on the ship, and I can prove that the first steps were taken to libel the ship at Fernandina. Are Uncle Sam's men wreckers? I have been an officer in the navy for a term of four years, and I always supposed it my duty to assist merchanimen in distress, especially when everything was done to save their own lives as much as to save any property. It seems to me that any sensible man to read that report would at once pronounce it a base fabrication from beginning to end, which I assert it is, and am ready to back my assertion. As regards my being in liquor, I defy them to prove it, and they might be prosecuted for defamation of character, and, in fact, should be. I can furnish a certificate from a reliable physician that at the time the ship reached Fernandina I was sick and not intoxicated as reported—too sick to be about, in fact; still, I never left my business until I delivered it lino the hands of Captain Spicer. Then does not my reputation amount to anything? I have commanded a steamer in this same line for nearly five years; could I have changed so very much in a few days? At first this report worried me so much that it brought on fever, but since I have arrived in New York and found I have a many friends as ever I can snap my fingers at the report. Have any of these gentlemen families? If so, let them put themselves in my place and see how they would like it. Let them for one moment imagine the feelings of their families and friends. These gentlemen all appeared to be my warm friends, and while this scandalous report was being circulated in New York I was signing a paper to the underwriters to indemnity them for the loss of their ciothing. All men in trouble are subj

DEATH OF AN OLD GUIDE.—The Superior Times announces the death of John Baptiste Latavre, an old Canadian voyageur and the first white man in that place. He was noted as a guide and had the honor of conducting many distinguished fourists and traders through the Widerness, Schoolcraft, the historian, traveled with film many harding miles, and also John Jacob Astor.

THE COURTS.

Important Patent Decision-Interesting to Contractors-The Parsee Merchant Lunacy Case-Death of Ex-Judge Squart in the General Sessions. - The same of the

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Decision by Judge Bintenford-A Patent Suit. Henry B. Goodyear, Administrator, &c. vs. Danis E. Rugg and Austin Rugg.—The master reports that there has been a wilful violation of the injunction in this case in behalf of the defendants. That the extent to which the defendant Datus E. Rugg has been guilty of such violation is the making and seiling of from seventy to eighty dental plates of hard rubber, seventy to eighty dental plates of hard rubber, from the sale of which he has received \$400. That the extent to which the defendant Austin Rugg has been guilty of such violation is the making and selling of from three to four dental plates of hard rubber, the value of which does not appear. The report is confirmed, as it is sustained by the evidence taken before the master, The judgment of the Court is that the deiendant be fined the sum of \$500 for each contempt and stand committed until such is paid, and that Austin Rugg, the other defendant, be fined \$25 and stand committed until same is paid.

Messrs. Lee & Alvord for plaintifs; Kitchell & Jelieffe for defendants.

MARINE COURT-2AST 3.

Interesting to Contractors.

Before Judge Joachimsen. James Dowd vs. John P. Andrews .- This suit commenced last week, and was continued yesterday. Plaintiff was a bricklayer, employed by Mr. Andrews, who had a contract with Mr. Vanderbilt, at the amalgamated railway depot, Forty-second street, and it was proved that, in the absence of defendant, his foreman ordered a second scaffold to be erected under and partly depending on that on be erected under and partiy depending on that on which plaintiff was working. The result was that the upper scaffold fell, and plaintiff sustained injuries, for which he brought damages. The defence was that Mr. Vanderbilt or some one else should be saed, not Andrews. His Honor said he would hold that defendant was bound to provide safe apparatus, or, in his absence, his foreman; that the cause of action was sustained, and that no action would lie against the railway company. The Court added—"People are killed by scaffolds, gangways and such "accidents," as they are called; inquests are held and nobody is to biame. If they come here we will see if any one is to blame, and this Court will do its duty."

Judge Curtis.

Judge Curtis.

Practitioners in the Marine Court, with all the personal friends of Judge Curtis, will be glad to earn that yesterday His Honor resumed his place in the Marine Court apparently entirely recovered from his late severe illness. The business in this im-portant branch of our civil Courts is now in full blast, Judges Joachimsen, from his European tour, and Curtis, after his late indisposition, having both re-entered on their duties. There is a heavy calen-dar and a vast amount of work to be done in the Court, but the active Judges therein presiding are equal to the emergency.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

"Bonrangee Byramgee Colah," the Insane Parsee Millennaire-Application for file Deportation to Bombay.

Before Judge C. P. Daly.

It will, doubtless, be tresh in the remembrance of the readers of the HERALD that about a year ago the subject of the present application to the Court, Bourangee Byramgee Colan, a Parsce merchant, residing in Bombay, of great reputed wealth, became insane while at one of our city theatres, and was placed in charge of the police. Inquiry revealed the fact that the insane gentleman was a guest at the Hoffman House, and that he brought with him to this country \$100,000 in gold. The Vice Consul of the British government in this city, Mr. Pierrepont Edwards, on learning the city, Mr. Pierrepont Edwards, on learning the facts, applied to this Court for a writ of lunacy, which was granted. Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., was then appointed a committee in charge of Mr. Colah's property, which was handed over to him to the extent of \$100,000 by the proprietors of the Hoffman House. From that time to this Mr. Colah has been in two or three lunaite asylums of this State, being now in the Flushing Lunaite Asylum. The application now made is on behalf of Colah's wife in Bombay, who has, by power of attorner, empowered another Parsee, by the name of Wadia, to bring her husband and his money back to Bombay. The moving affidavits state, among other things, that Mr. Colah is now in very bad health, and will be benefited, if not absolutely restored to sanity, by his removal to his wife and family at Bombay: that there... Is no priest of his peculiar religion ual consolation, and that he can family, will be best subserved by his immediate removal to his home. The application was approved on the part of Mr. Jarvis, the trustee of the estate, and of Mr. Cons'able, the trustee of the testate, and of Mr. Cons'able, the trustee of the person, on the ground that the Court had no power to remove its ward out of its jurisdiction; that since Mr. Wadia obtained the power of attorney from his daughter, who was but a child, a protest had been received ward out of its jurisdiction; that since Mr. Wadia obtained the power of attorney from his daughter, who was but a child, a protest had been received from two brothers of the lunatic at Bombay, to the effect that it would be injurious to his health to remove him to Bombay, and requesting that no further action be taken in the premises until some of the immediate relatives of Mr. Colah should arrive in New York and appear before the Court.

Judge Daly adjourned the further hearing in the matter to this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Late Judge Stuart-Remarks of Judge Bedford-Adjournment of the Court.

Before Judge Bedford. after His Honor took his seat on the bench Mr. Howe feelingly announced the death of ex-Judge Stuart, who was the oldest practitioner in the Court, and moved that, in respect; o his memory, the Court now adjourn.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows rose and paid a high and deserved eulogy to the many qualities of the deceased. After which Judge Bedford spoke as

follows:- REMARKS OF JUDGE BEDFORD.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

Marine Court—Trial. Term—Part 1—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 6214, 6609, 60092, 62233, 6280, 6404, 6408, 6452, 6478, 6479, 6480, 6248, 6332, 6958. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 6385, 6385, 6418, 7392, 5421, 5998, 673, 6302, 628, 6379, 6616, 6216, 6218, 6976, 6.70. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 6526, 7058, 7084, 7056, 7149, 7385, 7394, 7395. SUTREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barnard,—Nos. 15, 16, 22, 35, 44, 75, 93, 95, 96.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT-Parts 1 and 2.—Nos. 23, 8, 50, 50, 130, 209.

A CROWING HEN .- The Richmond Enquirer has the following:—"A policeman in this city has a fowl with a tail, comi, britiant plumage, size and form of a chicken-cock, and yet this what is I'l has surprised its owner by laying fourteen eggs, which do not appear to dafer in appearance from the eggs of the ordinary hen, "

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Sept. 18-6 P. M. On 'Change to-day wheat was rather stronger, owing to the revival of the shipping demand, which was stimulated by the easier terms for freights. The cotton market was a shade lower, but steady.

REOPENING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE. The Stock Exchange was reopened for business this morning. The enlargement, decorations and new accommodations were most favorably commented open. The building having been in charge of the special committee during the progress of the improvements the restoration of it to the Board was made formally by the chairman of the committee, Mr. John T. Denny, who at the opening of business addressed the brokers as follows:-

ness addressed the brokers as follows:—

The repairs and alterations of the room have been unavoidably delayed three or four weeks by the irregular shape of the windows and doors, and also through some failures of the iron work contractors. Ventitation had been the main object of the Building Committee, who have succeeded in securing a plan by which 15.000 cubic feet of iresh air a minute can be thrown into the hall. The total expenses of alteration will not exceed the amount voted, which was an appropriation of \$60,000.

Mr. W. B. Clerke, President of the Stock Ex-

Mr. W. B. Clerke, President of the Stock Exchange, in accepting the building from the hands of the committee, then spoke as follows:-

Mr. W. B. Clerke, President of the Stock Exchange, in accepting the building from the hands of the committee, then spoke as follows:—

The chairman of the Building Committee has surrendered the trust committed to the committee, after finishing the superintendence of the alterations of the New York Stock Exchange building, by transfering the control of the building to the authorities of the Exchange. The committee consists of Mr. J. T. Denny, chairman; Messes, George H. Broadhead, S. T. Russell, A. D. Williams and J. K. Warren. As the representative of the Exchange and the Governing Committee, I hereby thank these gentlemen for the able manner in which they have performed their dulles, and suggest, before I close my remarks, that a resolution be moved and carried expressive of the opinion of the Exchange for the manner in which their dutles have been so ably and satisfactorily performed. The Stock Exchange was founded in 1791 and reorganized in 1817, and it was the first time in its history that, on the purchase of this property of the New York Stock Exchange Building Association the last year, it became its own "landlord," and ceased to be, as heretofore, a mere tenant, tossed to and fro from place to place. I regard the present improved accommodations of the Board as marking a new era in its history, and it may not be uninteresting in this connection to refer to some of the places in the past where the business of the Exchange has been transacted. It was about the year 1832 that the Stock Exchange occupied a small room to hold its meetings in what is known as Jauncey court, It also occupied quarters in Wall street, near Pearl. About the year 1842 it removed to the Merchants' Exchange, occupied a small room to hold its meetings in what is known as Jauncey court, It also occupied quarters in Wall street, near Pearl. About the year 1842 it removed to the Merchants' Exchange, occupied a small room to hold its meetings in what is known as Jauncey can be a superface of the property for \$550,000 about a year since. T

On motion, a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded the Building Committee for the able and satisfactory manner in which they had performed

The inauguration of the Stock Exchange was witnessed by a large crowd in the gallery and in the subscribers' lobby. A few minor details yet remain to be adjusted. The exits and entrances require some modification, so as to permit more facility of communication between the brokers and their customers. It is also proposed to devote a small portion of the northeast corner of the room to an enclosure, with desks, for the representatives of the press, after the manner of legislative bodies. At the close of the ceremonies of inauguration the rare howers ands and bouquets of tube roses and removed and conveyed to Bellevne "1709, neze/ully present to the sick in that institution. MONEY 2 A 5 PER CENT.

The money market was more active and the banks having generally started an advance in the interest rate to 4 per cent, a spirited inquiry at that figure ensued among the stock houses and resulted in the payment of even 5 per cent by some borrowers. The rates on governments ranged from 3 to 4 per cent, but some of the larger dealers in this line of securities had loans standing over undisturbed at 2 per cent. Prime commercial paper was steady, hardly feel-

ing as yet the change in the rates on call.

Foreign exchange was unsettled and lower under the renewal of high rates for cash gold. Bankers' sterling, sixty days, ranged from 108% to 108% and sight bills from 108% to 109. Continental bills were steady. COLD STRONG-11414 A 11414.

The gold market was strong and advanced to 114%. Early in the day the holders of gold, trusting doubtless to the honor of borrowers not to betray them, exacted as high as 3-32 per cent, equivalent to 30 per cent per annum, for the use of gold over night. still later, however, the rate for the day was allowed to drop to "flat," but the lenders hit upon the novel expedient of seiling the gold "cash" and buying it back at a discount of ¾ "regular." As this transaction is in every way legitimate the gold clique have completely circumvented the Grand Jury and can dictate such terms as they please for the use of their gold from day to day The idea was borrowed from the stock market, where it was employed a year or so ago to avoid the operation of the Usury law. It allows of the exaction of a very wide margin between "cash" and "regular," and leaves the gold just as much in the possession of the clique as under the usual system of loans. We have often alluded to the many curious features in the present struggle between the two great cliques in the gold market, but few of them possess the interest of this one. When the "bear" clique induced Mr. Boutwell to sell four millions of gold and then stirred up the Grand Jury on the usury question it was thought by the street that the "bulls" had been dealt a most damaging blow. But the genfus and generalship shown in this latest strategy of the "bulls" are transcendant. The course of the market is shown in the table:-

flat to 3-52 for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Eank were as follows:--
 Gold cleared
 \$45,156,000

 Gold balances
 1,667,249

 Currency balances
 1,983,948

The government list was strong in sympathy with the rise in gold, the steadiness of the foreign market at the same time permitting a profit on the

shipment of bonds to Europe. The improvement is shown in the following prices, which were the latest and the best of the day:-United States currency sixes, 115% a 116; do., 1881, registered, 117% a 117%; do. do., coupon, 11834; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115 a 11534; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115% a 115%; do. do., 1864, do. do., 115) a 115%; do. do., 1865, do. do., 115% a 115%; do. do., registered, January and July, 113% a 114)4; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113% a 114; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114% a 114%; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114 a 114%;

SOUTHERN SECURITIES LOWER. The Southern list was heavy and lower, but reacted and closed at prices just about midway between the extreme figures. The Tennessees were the chief feature, and declined to 72, but railled to 7214. The following were the closing street quotations of the leading bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 72% a 73; do. new, 72% a 73; Virginia, ex coupon, 63 a 63%; do. new, 69 a 71; do. registered stock, old, 53 a 54; do. consols, 65½ a 65½; Georgia sixes, 63 a 85; do. sevens, 91 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 41 a 43; do. funding, 1866, 34 a 36; do. do., 1868, 20 a 30; do. new, 25 a 26; do. special tax, 18 a 19; Missouri sixes, 97 a 97½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 96 a 26½; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 76; do. new, 60 a 62; do. levee sixes, 71 a 72; do. do. eights, 80 a 84; do. Penitentiary sevens, 70 a 72; do. railroad eights, 73 a 82; Alabama fives, 68 a 70; do. eights, 101 a 102; de. railread eights, 92 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 78; do. new, January and July, 561/4 a 57; do. do., April and October, 59 a 60; Arkansas sixes, 54 a 57; do. sevens, 50 a 62.

A FURTHER DECLINE IN STOCES.

True to a legend which is implicitly believed by many of the older habitues of the Stock Exchange, that every change of quarters by the Stock Board has been followed by a fall in prices ranging from a "break" to a panic, the return of the Board to the Stock Exchange to-day has been attended by a con-siderable decline in prices. Curiously enough the weakness was most marked in the hitherto stronger portion of the list, Western Union, Lake Shore and Wabash each decilning 3 per cent, and Pacific Mail 34 per cent. Were it not that the bank statement of Saturday had been so unsatisfactory a suspicion might be indulged in that the cliques, knowing the superstitious tendency of so many otherwise very practical gentlemen, who depend on the fluctuations of the share list for a subsistence, had tempted the formation of a widespread short liance upon the lessons of history. The excitement caused by the decline was very great, and dealings were prolonged to a very late hour on the sidewalk after the closing of the Stock Exchange. The leading exception to the weakness of the day was Pittsburg, which, after failing to 118, was rallied to 120%. New Jersey Central, also, was strong, on the anticipated defeat of the lease of the Camden and Amboy road to the Pennsylvania Central by the application to the courts of the minority of the stockholders.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES. The following table shows the highest and lowest

prices of the principal scooks during the day:-		
Title - Street - Street - Street	Highest.	Lowest
New York Central cons	olidated 9414	923
New York Central scrip	0 8996	88 1
Hariem		129
Erie	31 1/4	291
Reading		1133
Lake Shore		107
Wabash	6234	593
Pittsburg	12034	118
Northwestern	6936	674
Northwestern preferred	9016	891
Rock Island		108
St. Paul		61
St. Paul preferred	8136	801
Onto and Mississippi	43%	41
Union Pacific	2914	28
Hannibal and St. Jose	ph 70	693
Hannibal and St, Jose	ph preferred. 80	793
Western Union Telegra	ph 6634	633
Pacific Mail	63%	50

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Monday, Sent. 19-10-15 A. Nr.

١	Monary, 2	sept. 13-10:19 A. Di.
j	86000 US 5-20, r. '62 e 115	200 shs NY CAHR R 93
١	10000 US 5-20, c. '65, n. 114	10000 N Y CAHR cts, ex d 89
ı	10000 US 5-20, c, '65, n. 114 245 0 US 5-20, c, '67 114 4	10000 dobe0 89
ı	10000 do 114%	400.0 debc 89
ı	1000 US 5-20, c. '68 114%	10000 do 83
ı	Atthet Tenn 6's, old 72	80900 do 89
ì	1000 Ga 7's, g bds 98%	1000 Erie RR bc 303
ı	6000 do 96%	500 do 80%
!	26000 S C 6's, Jan 1 Jy, n. 67	1000 40 805
1	6000 Erie 4th m 91	
ı	4006 Mich S 8 f bds 104	
ı	2000 Cen Pac gid bds. 102 %	
۱	6000 do	
1	6000 do 102 5 10000 Un P 7's, 1 g b 83 %	100 do
ł	10000 Chr 5 Wol - Ch 103	
۱	2500 P. Ft W & Chi 1st 105	1500 do 1085
ı	2500 I', Ft W & Chi 18t 109	200 do
1	2000 Han & St Jo 8's, c b 99% 1000 Cley & P & I m 99	
ı		
١		41 Mich Cen RR 1103
١	5000 M & St P 1st, I div 90	100 Union Pac RR 285 100 dobc 284
۱	8000 Jol & Chi 1st 103	100 dob c 284
ı	5000 Col,C & I C, 1st m. 9134	400 do 241 260 do 281
ı	7000 do 92	260 do 285
١	5000 dobe 91%	100 do 285
ı	6000 Cedar F & Min 1st. 86	100 do
ı	2000 C, Pains & A new. 98	11834 do 11834
١	4000 C, C&I C 2d m 71%	200 do 118
ı	10 she Bankers & B's A 21	100 Chie & N W RR.be 68'
ı	200 Md Coal Co 3116	500 do 68%
I	1418 ob 002	100 Chie & N W pref 882
ı	200 Spring M Coal 86	100 dob c 893
١	100 Qu'keilver M Co 15%	100 New Jer Cen RR., 109
I	100 do 15%	590 do 1095
ì	100 do 154	500 Chie & Rk I RR 1085
i	25 Del &H C Co 124	700 dob e 1085
l	800 West Un Tel 65%	100 do 1085
۱	400 dobc 66	200 MR & StP RR 625
ı	200 do	200 dobc 61/ 500 Tol, Wab & W RR 613
Į	8:0 do 6534	500 Tol, Wab & W RR 613
ì	500 do 65%	300 Del, Lack & W RR 109
١	1400 do 65%	600 do 1082
ì	260 do 85%	100 do 1083
١	200 do 6536	50 Pitta, Ft W & C gtd. 1003
ì	400 40 65%	5 Han & St Jo RR 71)
1	300 \$0 65%	1.0 do 70
	700 do 65 %	200 do 693
	800 Mariposa Min pf 356	200 do 69
	15 Pac M SS Co 5354	5 Han & St Jo RR pf. 82
	400 Con Coal of Md. be 41%	200 do 80
	100 Am Mer U Ex 58	100 do 79
	100 U S Express Co 56%	360 Col, C & I C RR 20
Į	200 N YOAH RRR.ex d 95%	100 do 20
ı	100 dob c 93% 100 do 93%	100 do10 20
ı	100 00 9334	200 40 20

.... 934 100 C. C. C & Ind RS. bc 88 12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

	12000 US 5-20, c, '63, n 11852 10000 do	1000 US 5's, 10-40, c 111 1500 do
1		One o'Clock P. M.
	2500 US5's, 10-40, r	\$100 do III One o'Clock P. M. Both L S & M S R 100 280 do 100 101 Parama RR 65 109 do 65 100 Un Pac RR 28 500 do 26 500 do 26 500 do 8 100 Chic & N W RR 88 100 do 53 100 Chic & I RR 109 500 Do 101 500 Tol, W & W RR 62 500 Dol, L & W RR 109 100 P, Ft W & C 274-b c 101 55
	400 40 98%	100 Morris & Es RR 95, 200 do 95
	10.000 N Y C & HR cf.b c 85" 10.00 do 88%	100 H & St Jo Rtl 601 200 do 691
	38000 do 89	100 H & St Jo RR pf 793
	100 Eric RR. 80% Sus do 80% 1400 do 6 20% 400 Reading RR. 114%	100 do
	The second second second	

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Quarter to Six o'Clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Sept. 18-8 P. M. COTTON .- The demand for cotton on spot was inactive, while the offerings were very liberal, consequent upon in-creased receipts at the ports, which resulted in a reduction of fully isc. per ib, for cotton in store. Cotton on the dock was scarcely salable at prices isc. per ib, under the appended quotations. The market closed with a downward tendency. For forward delivery a good business was con-

Beston, 2. Total, 4,657. Same day last week, 2,657; same day last year, 7,952. Rates for freight to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpoot, by steam, 4d.; by seil, 3-15d. To there ye steam, i.g., gold, compressed. To Butte ports, by sail, gold; sail, 2d., To Hamburg, by steam, 5-16d. To Bremen, by steam, 1g., gold, compressed. To Butte ports, by sail, 2d. a 2d., gold.

COFFEE.—The market for all kinds was quiet. No sales from first bands were reported. A fair jobbing business was consummated at full prices. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 1d., a 124g.; fair do. 124g. a 123g.; good do. 1d. a 124g.; to. 1d. 124g. a 123g.; good do. 1d. a 124g.; to. 1d. 124g.; fair do. 124g.; Laguarya, 15/gc. a 164g.; St. Domingo (in bond), 18c. a 10/9c; 1/4va, 2fc. a 2dc., gold, in bond; a 10/9c; 1/4va, 2fc. a 2dc., gold, 1/4va, 10/9c; 1/4va, 10/9c; 1/4va, 1/4va,

direct continents part, 20,000 offers, 20 a 28 lbs., at 11/20c., gold; 4,000 mat, 22 lbs., private terms; 700 Buenos Ayres, 20% lbs., at 25/60, gold; 6,000 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 25/60, gold; 6,000 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 25/60, gold; 6,000 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 25/60, gold, and 3,000 Buenos Ayres at 25/20c, gold. The market closed frm.

MOLASSER.—The market was dull but unchanged. Sales were in unimportant lots to the trade. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 28c a 80c; clayed, 25c. a 35c.; muscovado, refining, 25c. a 55c.; Regish Islande, 55c. a 40c.; New Orleans, 85c. a 50c.; Sales, 20c. of the control o as 31. Beet mans shown in change, containing quiet and nominal. There were some jobbing iots disposed of, but no important transaction was reported. We quote nominally, 325 a 327 for new Western and 318 a 322 for Teras. Cut meats were without change and quiet. We quote:—Bry salled shoulders, 84c.; clear belies, 84c.; belifes, 8c.; backs, 74c. a 8c. Fickled hains, 10c. a 18c.; sugar cured and and a shade firmer; quoted at 64c. a 74c. Butter and cheese.—There has been no change in butter, continuing quiet. Cheese was firmer; choice factory quoted at 114c. a 114c

STRAPINE remained quiet but firm. Sales 100 tierces at 10c, for prime. e. for prime, Tallow was firm, with sales of 50,000 bs. at 9%c. for prime.
WHISKEY.—Receipts, 786 bbla. The market was again framer, with sales of 200 bbls, at 8de, a 5036, closing at latter price.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18, 1871.
Cotton quiet; middings, 201ge. Net receipts, 724; gross, 924. Exports constwine, 3,200. Sales, 460. Stock, 15,781.
Cotton firm. Low middings, 183gc. Net receipts, 726. Exports consewise, 1,133. Sales, 20. Stock, 3,480.

Cotton firm. Low middlings, 183c. Not recently, 7.56. Exports consisting, 1,133. Sales, 20. Stock, 3,489.

Receipts—Flour, 9,260 barrels; wheat, 28,000 bushels; corn, 28,500 bushels; corn, 31,000 bushels; corn, 31,400 bu

JOE DOWLING ON THE WAR PATH.

The Sixth Ward in a Blaze-John B. Sweat

and Others on the Situation.
The Justice Dowling Association had a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at its headquarters, corner of Franklin and Centre streets. Besides the meeting there was an immense outdoor demonstration. Bonfires blazed and shed their lund light all around, music emivened the air and rockets shot up in lines of fire into the blue vault, to the great delectation of the assembled multitude. The large hall of the club was througed to its ut-The large hall of the cinb was througed to its utmost capacity by a very intelligent crowd of citizens. The speaker of the occasion was Mr. John B. Sweat, a gentleman who possesses a very vigorous style of e oquence.

Mr. Sweat, in his speech, gave a rapid sketch of the beginning, course and career of the democratio party. Alluding to the present political crisis in this city, he advised those present (assuming them, of course, to be all democratis) to adhere to their party organization. The speaker deprecated the idea of discension in the democratic party at this juncture on account of the alleged delinquencies of any one or more individuals, and returned to the defalcation in the republican party. He warned the audience to beware of the anti-corruptionis harry as of the would-be wolves in sheeps' clothing, the meeting adjourned with several fierce ingers for Justice Bowling.